available information the number of drug addicts registered with the Drug Deaddiction/Counselling/Rehabilitation Centres, financially assisted by the Ministry of Welfare, during the year 1994-95 in 375 Centres was 3,12,118.

(b) The increase in the number of drug addicts registered with the Deaddiction/ Counselling Centres over the years can largely be attributed to the manifold increase in the number of Centres and the positve impact of awareness generated by the programmes of prohibition and drug abuse prevention implemented by the Government which has motivated more and more drug addicts to come forward for treatment.

In the absence of any nation wise survey with regard to the extent of the drug abuse problem in the country, it is difficult to establish that the number of drug addicts is increasing in the country. However, different studies undertaken indicate an increasing trend in drug abuse.

Peer Group pressures, curiosity, industrialisation/urbanisation, and the resulted tension, weakness of present family system are some of the apparent reasons which have rendered individual vulnerable to social maladjustments and deviance such as alcoholism and drug abuse.

(c) The Ministry is implementing the Scheme for Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention since 1985-86. Where in financial assistance is given to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for running Drug Awareness, Counselling and Assistance Centres and Deaddiction-cum-Rehabilitation Centres. This Ministry is strengthening the awareness building, preventive education programmes for drug demand reduction and expending Counselling, De-addiction and Rehabilitation Centres.

Success of the Transport Subsidy Scheme

2404. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been taken of the Transport Subsidy Scheme;

(b) whether this scheme has realised its main objective of the dispersal of industries;

(c) the benefits which the entrepreneurs got in concrete terms in this regard; and

(d) if so, any more steps proposed to be taken for the dispersal of industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c) The Transport subsidy Scheme which was introduced in July 1971, has been reviewed on a number of occasions since inception and accordingly necessary modifications and amendments, besides extensions in the validity period were issued from time to time.

The main objective of the Scheme is to subsidise transportation costs on movement of raw materials and finished goods to units set up in certain selected hilly, remote and inaccessible areas and thus promote the setting up of industrial units in such areas. To the extent that units located in backward, hilly and inaccessible regions have availed of assistance under the Transport subsidy Scheme, the Scheme has helped in achieving the objective of dispersal of industries. Since inception of the Scheme the Central Government has released transport subsidy to the extent of approximately Rs. 277 crores to the various States/Union Territories in respect of the units located in the selected States/Union Territories.

(d) The State Governments offer different packages by way of fiscal incentives and subsidies for attracting industries to these areas. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments and is implementing centrally sponsored Schemes like the Growth

Centre Scheme, the Transport Subsidy Scheme and an Integrated Infrastructural Development Scheme for industrial development of backward regions.

केन्द्रीय पूल हेतु चीनी का राज्य-वार अंशदान

2405. **श्री शिव चरण सिंह:** क्या खाद्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या चीनी का वर्तमान उत्पादन निर्धारित लक्ष्य से कम रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस हद तक;

(ग) केन्द्रीय पूल हेतु विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा प्रदत्त चीनी का राज्य-वार अंशदान क्या है;

(घ) इस वर्ष कितनी मात्रा में चीनी का निर्यात किये जाने का विचार है; और

(ङ) चीनी उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने/बढ़ाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये है?

खाद्य मंत्री तथा नागरिक आपूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री देवेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव): (क) से (ङ) चीनी का अधिशेष उत्पादन हुआ है। चीनी मौसम 1995-96 के दौरान 130 लाख टन के घरेलू उठान/आवश्यकता के प्रति चीनी का उत्पादन 164.29 लाख टन (अनंतिम) था। चीनी उद्योग ने चीनी मौसम 1995-96 (30.09.1996 तक) को लगभग 81 लाख टन के अंतिम स्टॉक पर समाप्त किया जबकि 30.9.1995 तक पिछले वर्ष यह 54 लाख टन से भी कम था।

चीनी का कोई केन्द्रीय पूल नहीं है तथा इस प्रकार राज्यों का इसमें योगदान का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता। नये चीनी वर्ष में, चीनी आपूर्ति की सुविधाजनक स्थिति को देखते हुए अधिकाधिक चीनी निर्यात करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा।

Demand from U.S.A. for relaxation of Trade Restrictions

2406. DR. B.B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States has urged India to further relax its import curbs, lower tariff levels, scrap restrictions on foreign investment;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the present policy of Government in regard to above issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH): (a) During his visit to India in October 1996, the Deputy U.S. Trade Representative had spoken about the possibility of India phasing out its import controls on consumer goods in connection with the forthcoming Article XVIII B.O.P. consultations in January 1997 in the World Trade Organisation. While he felt that existing tariffs on consumer goods were still too high, he did not raise any issue regarding India's foreign investment policy.

(b) and (c) Government of India will maintain its own policies in these areas as are felt to be beneficial to the country, while at the same time maintaining consistency with its WTO obligations.

जम्मू और कश्मीर में बड़े तथा भारी उद्योगों का विकास न किया जाना

2407. **श्री नागमणि:**
श्री ईश दत्त यादव:

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू और कश्मीर में अब तक एक भी बड़ा और भारी उद्योग स्थापित नहीं किया गया है, जिसके कारण राज्य का विकास नहीं हो सका है और इस राज्य के युवकों को आतंकवाद का सहारा लेना पड़ा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा जम्मू और कश्मीर के आर्थिक विकास के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मुरासोली मारन): (क) से (ग) नयी औद्योगिक नीति के तहत निवेश संबंधी निर्णय उद्यमियों द्वारा अपने वाणिज्यिक अनुभवों के आधार पर लिये जाते हैं। फिर भी, राज्य सरकार तथा केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा जम्मू-कश्मीर के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए कई उपाय किये गये हैं।